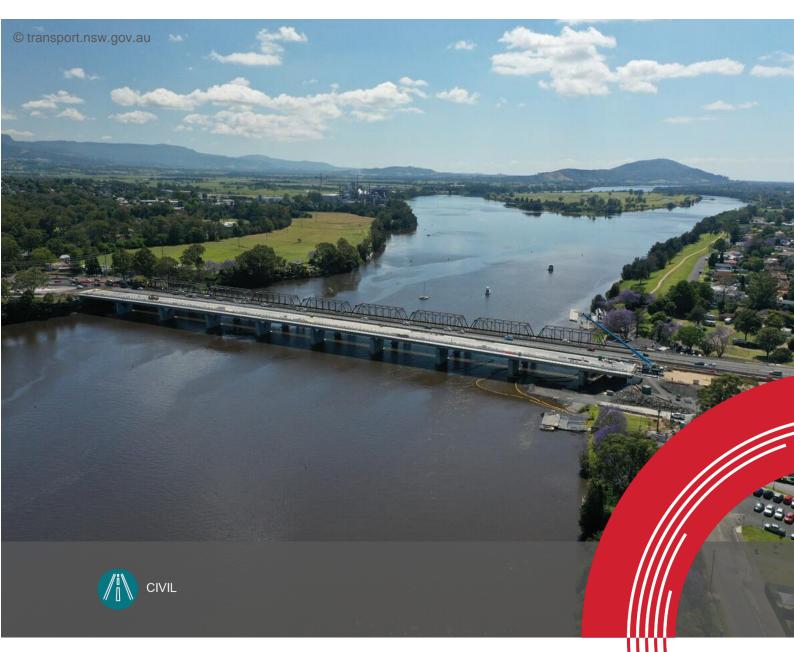
# NORTHROP



Page 1 of 14

Water Cycle Management Plan

for

Bomaderry BTR at 53 & 57 Bolong Road & 4 Beinda Street, Bomaderry

for Landcom

# **Report Document Control**

**Project:** Bomaderry BTR at 53 & 57 Bolong Road

Project Ref: SY232949

File Name: 232949\_Water\_Cycle\_Mgmt.docx

Client: Landcom

Title: Water Cycle Management Plan

**Table 1 - Revision History** 

Revision	Report Status	Issue Date	Prepared	Reviewed	Admin
1.0	Issued for Review	09/04/2024	BS	RS	-
2.0	Issued for Approval	17/04/2024	BS	DH	

Prepared:

Blayne Sawyer

Civil Engineer

BE Civil (Hons)

Reviewed:

**Daniel Holland** 

Principal | Civil Engineer

BE Civil (Hons), Dip Civil, MIE Aust,

Multu

CPEng, NER



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#### 1. Introduction

Northrop Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd were engaged by Landcom to undertake detailed civil and stormwater design and documentation of the proposed development located at 53 & 57 Bolong Road and 4 Beinda Street, Bomaderry. (Lot 1-7 in DP 25566, Lot 1 in DP 329959). This report accompanies, and should be read in conjunction with, drawings SY232949 C1.01 – C6.01.

The purpose of this report is to summarise the proposed design solutions for the stormwater management for the Development Application submission to Council. The proposed design has been considered with regard to Shoalhaven City Council DCP 2014, Shoalhaven City Council Engineering Design Specification as well as industry best practice.

We note the information contained in this report is not intended to present detailed design solutions but rather provide solutions commensurate with a conceptual design suitable for Development Application assessment.

### 2. Site Description

The subject site is bound by Beinda Street frontage to the north, Bolong Road frontage to the east, existing residential properties to the south and an industrial lot to the west. Figure 1 below shows the development extent as well as the locality of the site.



Figure 1 - Site Aerial Image - Obtained from maps.six.nsw.gov.au.

The proposed site is currently comprised of three lots with residential dwellings and associate structures, and the remaining 5 lots are vacant with previous use as a sawmill.

In its current state, the site is approximately 7% impervious. The topography slopes from the northwest corner to the south-east corner. Surface levels range between 11.0m to 5.0m AHD.

Based on geotechnical report prepared by Stantec (Report Ref 34001019-GI-R001) the soil profile is believed to consist of a layer topsoil/fill material over sandstone bedrock.



# 3. Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises of two multi-storey buildings with parking and two vehicle access points from Beinda Street. The development contains a number of residential apartments and the ground floor of each building having vehicle parking.

The building footprint is approximately 3,203m² with approximately 2,708m² of ground floor landscaping.

The layout of the proposed development can be seen within the architectural drawings and within drawings SY232949 C1.01 – C6.01.



#### 4. Proposed Stormwater Management Strategy

#### 4.1 General Strategy

The proposed development will incorporate a number of devices and measures aimed at providing adequate and responsible management of stormwater runoff and flooding.

In line with Chapter G2 of Shoalhaven City Council DCP the conceptual stormwater management strategy has considered the following items which will be discussed in the following sections of this report:

- Water conservation;
- Stormwater Retention;
- Nutrient and Pollution Control;
- Onsite Detention;
- Local Overland Drainage;
- Flooding.

#### 4.3 Stormwater Harvesting

The intent of water retention targets is to mimic the natural catchment hydrology from all development sites, in terms of:

- · Quantity the annual volume of stormwater reaching natural creeks and waterways;
- Rate the peak flow rates leaving the site; and
- Response the time it takes for rain to runoff the site.

Shoalhaven City Councils DCP Chapter G2 section 5.2.2 requires adequate retention storage where there is an increase in impervious surface area. To satisfy councils performance criteria P7 the minimum volume of the retention storage is based on the following:

- [A] Storage Depth (DCP Chapter G2, Table 2: retention storage depth) =9mm
- [B] Increase in impervious surface area compare to pre-development =3606m²
- retention Storage Volume = [A] x [B] = 33m<sup>3</sup>
   Adopted volume = 42m<sup>3</sup>

The harvested stormwater is intended to be used for irrigation and toilet flushing. The following describes how the re-use rates for irrigation and toilet flushing were determined.

The irrigation re-use rate applied to the rainwater tank is an industry standard of 0.4kL/year/m². The development has a total of 2,072m² of landscaped area which generates a reuse rate of 829kL/year The internal re-use rate was determined from NSW MUSIC Modelling Guidelines 2015, Table 6.2. The development comprises of 25 single-bedroom units, 33 two-bedroom units and 2 three-bedroom units. Using this information and the demand rates from Table 6.2 the internal re-use rate for toilet flushing is 2.614kL/day.

#### 4.4 Nutrient and Pollution Control

To minimise adverse impacts upon the ecology of downstream watercourses, stormwater treatment devices have been incorporated into the design of the development. The adopted nutrient and pollution targets were taken from Green star performance targets and Shoalhaven City Councils DCP Chapter G2 section 5.2.3, these targets are summarised in Table 1:



**Table 1 - Nutrion and Pollution Control Summary** 

Pollutant Criteria	Post Development Average Annual Load Reduction		
Gross Pollutants	<ul> <li>90%</li> <li>Litter: Retention of litter greater than 40mm for flows up to the 4 exceedances per year (EY) event (3-month ARI peak flow).</li> <li>Coarse sediment: Retention of sediment coarser than 0.125mm for flows up to the 4EY peak flow.</li> </ul>		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	• 85%		
Total Phosphorous (TP)	• 65%		
Total Nitrogen (TN)	• 45%		

The performance of the proposed stormwater management strategy was assessed against these targets using the conceptual design software MUSIC (Version 6). The MUSIC model was developed using parameters recommended in the document "NSW MUSIC Modelling Guidelines" (WBM, 2015).

The total catchment area was split into sub-catchments representing the areas draining to the different treatment devices. A schematic of the MUSIC model is provided in Figure 2.

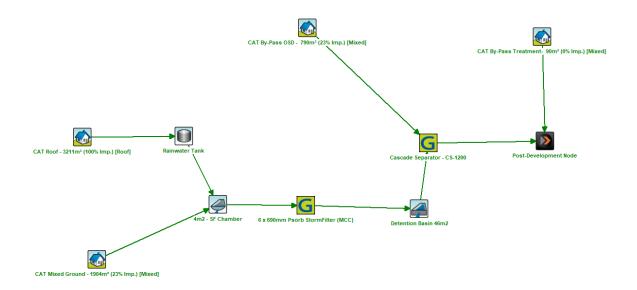


Figure 2 - Music Model Schematic

A number of factors were identified to select the most appropriate stormwater quality improvement devices (SQIDs). The proposed development footprint and usage was considered especially significant to this design which eliminated a number of effective treatment options. In addition to the practical constraints, maintenance, operability, and aesthetics were considered.

The following is a summary of the water quality treatment devices that have been utilised in the proposed treatment train.

Rainwater Retention Tank – Runoff from roof areas is to be directed to a rainwater Retention
tank. The tank is to be fitted with a proprietary first-flush device which will effectively remove dead
insects, bird and animal droppings and concentrated tannic acids from the stormwater system. The



rainwater tank will also provide secondary treatment by acting as an initial sediment trap, collecting suspended solids and nutrients attached to those sediments. The volume collected in the Retention tank is to be reused as described previously in this report.

- Proprietary filtration units Overflow from the rainwater tank and run-off collected via stormwater pits throughout the site is directed to the below ground detention tank with an internal water quality chamber where multiple filtration units are to be installed. The self-cleaning, mediafilled cartridges absorb and retain pollutants such as suspended solids, hydrocarbons, and nutrients.
- **Detention Storage** –The water quality chamber has an internal weir where the overflow enters the detention storage section on the below ground tank, this also assists to collect gross pollutants and sediments captured in the stormwater runoff.
- **Proprietary GPT** Surface runoff that bypasses the detention storage tank will be collected via stormwater pits and directed towards the proprietary GPT unit. The GPT will capture and retain hydrocarbons, trash, and debris.

The reductions outlined in Table 2 are achieved using these devices, thus meeting council requirements.

Pollutant Criteria	Reduction Target (%)	Sources (kg/yr)	Residual Load (kg/yr)	Achieved Reduction (%)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	85	282	33.4	88.0
Total Phosphorous (TP)	65	0.902	0.28	67.9
Total Nitrogen (TN)	45	10	3.64	61.1
Gross Pollutants	90	101	0.38	99.6

**Table 2 - Music Model Result Summary** 

Based on the results shown in the table above, the proposed water quality treatment system will meet the design intent and reduction targets. An electronic copy of the MUSIC model can be provided to council upon request.

#### 4.5 Onsite Detention

In accordance with Shoalhaven City Councils DCP Chapter G2, on-site detention will be required to be investigated to limit post development flows from the proposed development site to less than or equal to pre-development flows for all storm events up to and including the 1% AEP storm event. Runoff from the proposed development was modelled using the runoff routing software DRAINS incorporating an on-site detention facility. This was compared to the pre-developed site in its existing state with an impervious percentage of 7%.

The ILSAX hydrological model in DRAINS was used to generate runoff hydrographs for the pre-developed and post-developed site. Data from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) was used to generate design storms obtained from the ARR2016 Data Hub. Runoff parameters were selected to replicate the site conditions that will be present in the post-developed case and that which currently occur in the pre-developed case.

A summary of parameters used for the model are shown below:

Impervious depression storage = 1 mm

Pervious depression storage = 5 mm

Time of concentration: Pervious = 10 minutes

Impervious = 5 minutes



Soil type = 3.0

Storm durations ranging from 5 minutes to 270 minutes were investigated for each of the design storm events that were analysed for a site area of 5,911m<sup>2</sup>.

The post developed site was modelled as a lump sum catchment draining directly to the 85kL OSD tank. The tank has a Ø210mm low flow orifice plate, and a Ø240mm high flow orifice plate, an overflow weir at RL 6.9m, and two Ø375mm outlet pipes, one being a low flow outlet pipe and the second being an emergency overflow outflow pipe. A 796m² catchment area was modelled to bypass the OSD system, this was accounted for in the sizing of the OSD tank and the site post development vs pre development flow rate. Further details of the OSD tank configuration can be found on drawings SY232949 C5.01.

A comparison between the pre-development and post-development flows from the site for the critical storm duration for each of the design storm events, up to and including the 1% AEP is presented in Table 3.

Annual Exceedance Probability (years) 20% 5% 1% Pre-development Scenario Qpre (m3/s) - PSD 0.093 0.154 0.238 Post-devevelopment Scenario 0.149 0.218 0.311 Qpost no OSD (m3/s) Qpost osp (m3/s) 0.093 0.150 0.225 Peak OSD storage (m<sup>3</sup>) 41.7 61.8 85.1 **TWL** 6.0 6.4 6.9

Table 3 - Pre vs Post Development Flow Rates

As shown in Table 3, the peak post-development flows for storm events up to the 1% AEP have been detained to less than that for the pre-development site. Confirming the OSD provided will achieve the design intent to limit post-development flows to that of the pre-development state.

Shoalhaven City Council DCP, Chapter G2 section 5.1.4, A5.9 allows for 50% of the 42kL retention volume to contribute to the onsite detention volume. The final OSD tank volume is 64.1m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 4.6 Local Overland Drainage

Local overland flow paths have been provided along the northern and southern sides of the building. There are no overland flow paths from neighbouring properties entering the site.

#### 4.7 Flooding

A flood certificate was obtained from council which indicates that the site is impacted by flooding. The flood planning level (FPL) was nominated as 6.40m AHD. The lowest habitable floor level is 6.90m AHD. All carpark levels and vehicle crossovers are above the FPL and PMF (7.00m AHD). Further details about regarding the flooding impact on the site refer to separate flood compliance assessment prepared by Northrop dated 09/04/24, revision 1.



#### 5. Operation and Maintenance

Frequent monitoring of the stormwater management devices is fundamental in ensuring the retention and nutrient and pollution management systems are functioning as designed. Regular maintenance is critical to the performance of both the primary and secondary treatment devices proposed in this system.

It is recommended that pollutants collected in GPT's are cleared on a regular basis to ensure optimum water quality treatment is being achieved. Access is also a major factor when considering maintenance operations. This development does include proprietary GPT systems that will require Access from machinery or equipment.

A summary of the items to be considered during monitoring with the associated consequences and recommended actions to be taken is provided below in Table 4. It is recommended that all these inspections be undertaken at three monthly intervals for the first year of operation. Any major problems encountered during this time should be documented and conveyed to the owner to seek appropriate action.

To ensure monitoring is occurring regularly a 'Maintenance Schedule' has been included in Appendix A. The time frames in this schedule should be adopted after the initial twelve months. The schedule details the frequency of inspections and the appropriate remediation steps required to ensure adequate operation of the infrastructure. The schedule is to be implemented upon commissioning of the stormwater management infrastructure and remain in place for the life of the development. A less or more frequent schedule may be able to be adopted after the system is fully established depending on the outcomes of the inspections. It is also recommended that inspections take place as soon as possible after any heavy rain or major storm events.

The items listed in Table 4 have been separated into general site items and device specific monitoring. This summary should be used in conjunction with the Stormwater Maintenance Schedule, whereby the following are considered when carrying out inspections. The general items listed would be visually apparent during day to day activities. If an issue is identified appropriate action should be taken immediately, waiting until the next scheduled monitoring inspection is not advised.

Refer to the manufacturers inspection and maintenance guidelines attached to the rear of this document for detailed information.

**Table 4 - Monitoring and Maintenance Summary** 

Item to be Monitored	Monitoring Task	Purpose of Monitoring	Maintenance Action
General			
Litter (Anthropogenic)	Check for litter in and around treatment areas and structures.	Litter can potentially block the inlet and outlet structures resulting in flooding, as well as detract from the system's visual amenity.	Address source of litter with appropriate action.     Remove litter.



Item to be Monitored	Monitoring Task	Purpose of Monitoring	Maintenance Action
Litter (Organic)	Check for litter in and around treatment areas.	<ul> <li>Organic litter can provide an additional source of nutrients to the filtration systems.</li> <li>Accumulated organic matter can also cause offensive odours and can reduce percolation of water into the filter media.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Address source of organic litter with appropriate action.</li> <li>Remove litter.</li> </ul>
Inlet and Outlet Pits	<ul> <li>Ensure inflow areas and grates over pits are clear of litter and are in good/safe condition.</li> <li>Check for dislodged or damaged pit covers and ensure general structural integrity.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>If the pits become blocked it is likely to cause the system to not function correctly.</li> <li>Dislodged or damaged pit covers can be a safety hazard.</li> </ul>	Remove debris and repair any structural damage as required.
DEVICES			
Rainwater Tank	Check for build-up of sediment	If sediment accumulates in the rainwater tank, the pump may not function as intended and can contribute to poor reuse water quality.	If sediment is suspected to be in the tank flush with potable water.
First Flush Devices	<ul> <li>Check for build-up of debris &amp; sediment in device.</li> <li>Check for damage or blockages.</li> </ul>	Sediment or debris can block outlet preventing device to function as intended.	<ul> <li>Remove debris or sediment as required.</li> <li>Remove or repair blockages as required.</li> </ul>
Proprietary Devices	Refer to operations and maintenance provided by manufacturer	If the trash collection chamber becomes full, the GPT will be unable to collect further Gross Pollutants from the site runoff.	Refer to operations and maintenance provided by manufacturer



#### 6. Conclusion

The proposed stormwater management design presented above has been prepared to comply with Shoalhaven City Council DCP as well as industry best practice. The design philosophy is based on the principle of at source treatment, to reduce conveyance infrastructure and manage water quantity and quality aspects.

Based on the above, our investigation and concept designs indicate the proposed development can adequately manage and address all items surrounding stormwater runoff. Should you have any queries, please feel free to contact the undersigned on (02) 4226 3333



# APPENDIX A – Supplementary Information

- Concept Stormwater Management Plan
- Maintenance Schedule

# BOMADERRY BTR

# 53 & 57 BOLONG ROAD & 4 BEINDA STREET BOMADERRY CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE







# DRAWING SCHEDULE

DWG No. DRAWING TITLE

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT & LEVELS PLAN

CIVIL LONG SECTIONS - SHEET 1 CIVIL DETAILS - SHEET 1 CONCEPT BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN

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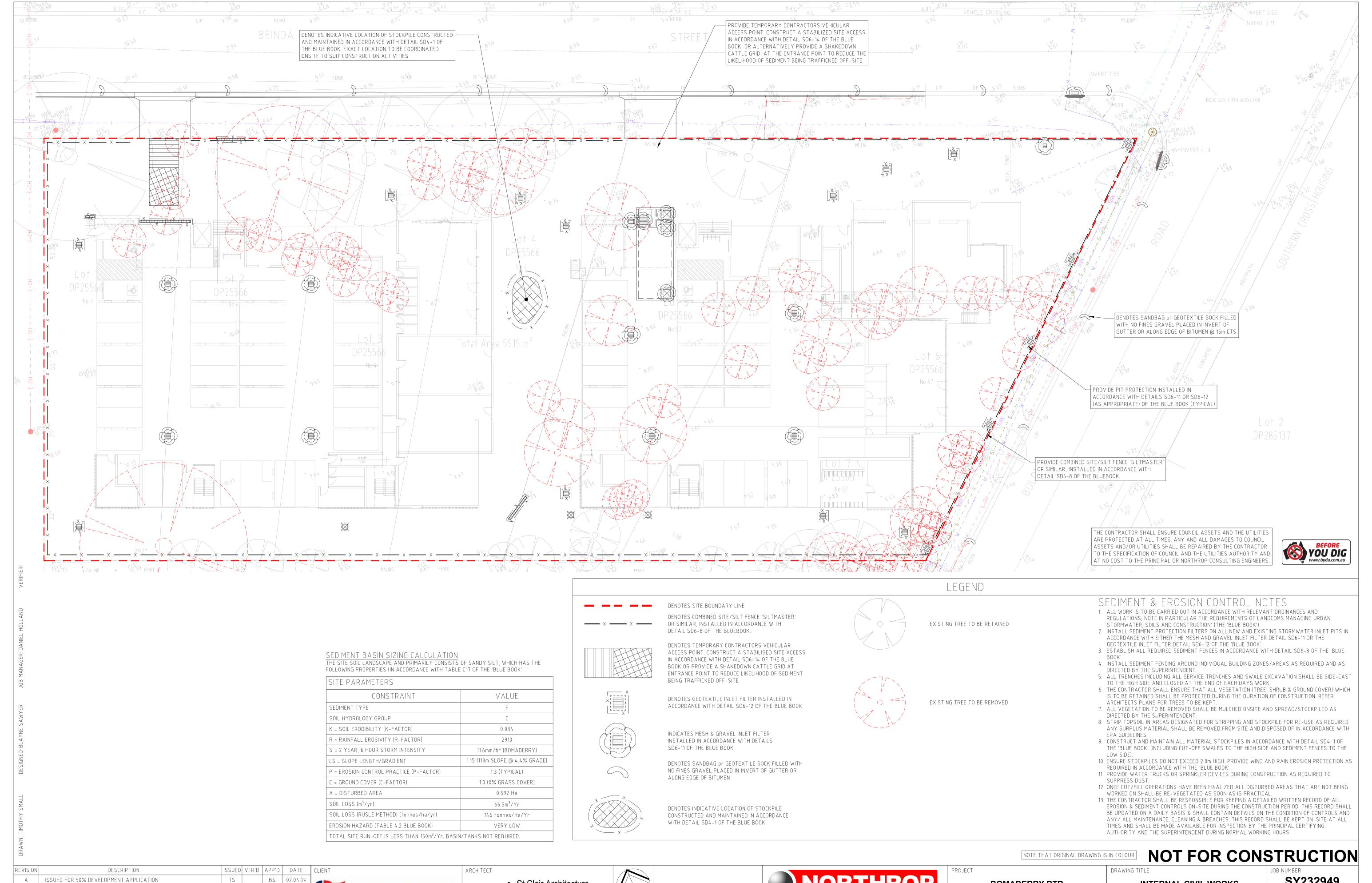
**BOMADERRY BTR 53 & 57 BOLONG RD AND** 4 BEINDA ST, BOMADERRY

DRAWING TITLE **INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS COVER SHEET** 

SY232949 DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

DESCRIPTION ISSUED VER'D APP'D DATE



Level 1, 57 Kembla Street, Wollongong NSW 2500

Ph (02) 4226 3333 P.O. Box 863, Wollongong, NSW 2500

Email southcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

435 069 899 peter@stclairarchitecture.com

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PLANS 1:200@A1

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DH 18.04.24

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BOMADERRY BTR
53 & 57 BOLONG RD AND
4 BEINDA ST, BOMADERRY

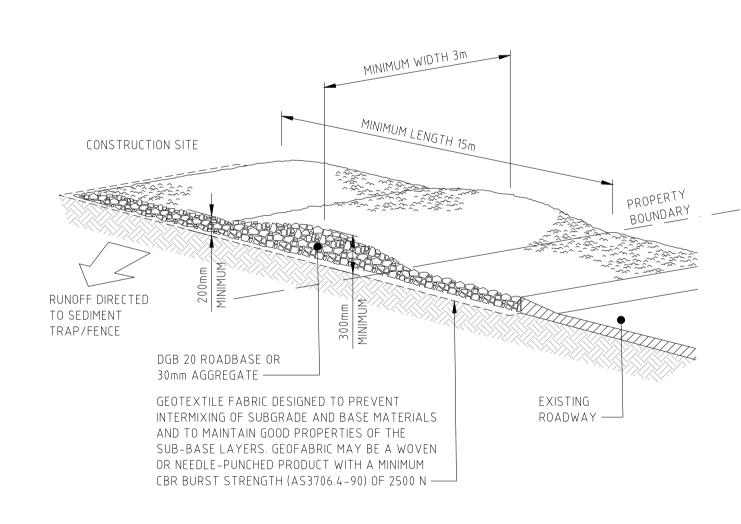
INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS
SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
C2.01

B
DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BEING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE, BUT WITH SMALL RETURNS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING TO LIMIT THE CATCHMENT AREA OF ANY ONE SECTION. THE CATCHMENT AREA SHOULD BE SMALL ENOUGH TO LIMIT WATER FLOW IF CONCENTRATED AT ONE POINT TO 50 LITRES PER SECOND IN THE DESIGN STORM EVENT, USUALLY THE 10-YEAR EVENT.
- 2. CUT A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
- 3. DRIVE 1.5 METRE LONG STAR PICKETS INTO GROUND AT 2.5 METRE INTERVALS (MAX) AT THE DOWNSLOPE EDGE OF THE TRENCH. ENSURE ANY STAR PICKETS ARE FITTED WITH SAFETY CAPS.
- 4. FIX SELF-SUPPORTING GEOTEXTILE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS ENSURING IT GOES TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH. FIX THE GEOTEXTILE WITH WIRE TIES OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ONLY USE GEOTEXTILE SPECIFICALLY PRODUCED FOR SEDIMENT FENCING. THE USE OF SHADE CLOTH FOR THIS PURPOSE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.
- 5. JOIN SECTIONS OF FABRIC AT A SUPPORT POST WITH A 150mm OVERLAP.
- 6. BACKFILL THE TRENCH OVER THE BASE OF THE FABRIC AND COMPACT IT THOROUGHLY OVER THE GEOTEXTILE.

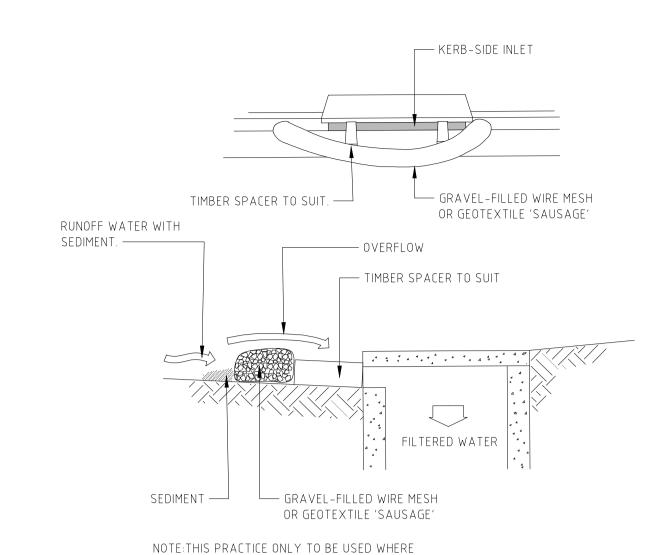
# SEDIMENT FENCE (SD 6-8)



# CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. STRIP THE TOPSOIL, LEVEL THE SITE AND COMPACT THE SUBGRADE.
- 2. COVER THE AREA WITH NEEDLE-PUNCHED GEOTEXTILE.
- 3. CONSTRUCT A 200mm THICK PAD OVER THE GEOTEXTILE USING ROAD BASE OR 30mm AGGREGATE.
- 4. ENSURE THE STRUCTURE IS AT LEAST 15 METRES LONG OR TO BUILDING ALIGNMENT AND AT LEAST 3 METRES WIDE.
- 5. WHERE A SEDIMENT FENCE JOINS ONTO THE STABILISED ACCESS, CONSTRUCT A HUMP IN THE STABILISED ACCESS TO DIVERT WATER TO THE SEDIMENT FENCE.

# STABILISED SITE ACCESS (SD 6-14)



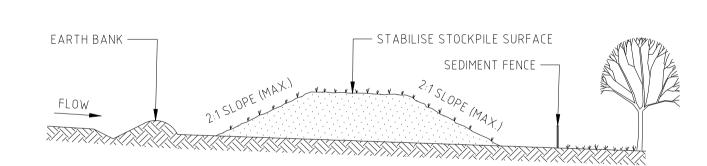
# CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. INSTALL FILTERS TO KERB INLETS ONLY AT SAG POINTS.
- 2. FABRICATE A SLEEVE MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR WIRE MESH LONGER THAN THE LENGTH OF THE INLET PIT AND FILL IT WITH 25mm TO 50mm GRAVEL.
- 3. FORM AN ELLIPTICAL CROSS-SECTION ABOUT 150mm HIGH x 400mm WIDE.

SPECIFIED IN APPROVED SWMP/ESCP.

- 4. PLACE THE FILTER AT THE OPENING LEAVING AT LEAST A 100mm SPACE BETWEEN IT AND THE KERB INLET.
- MAINTAIN THE OPENING WITH SPACER BLOCKS. 5. FORM A SEAL WITH THE KERB TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BYPASSING THE FILTER.
- 6. SANDBAGS FILLED WITH GRAVEL CAN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MESH OR GEOTEXTILE PROVIDING THEY ARE PLACED SO THAT THEY FIRMLY ABUT EACH OTHER AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATERS CANNOT PASS BETWEEN.

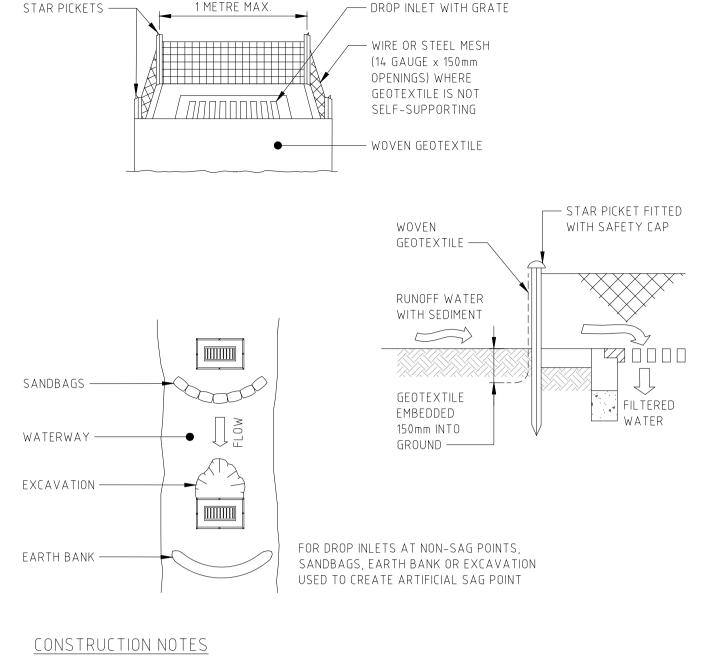
# MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER (SD 6-11)



# CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PLACE STOCKPILES MORE THAN 2m (PREFERABLY 5m) FROM EXISTING VEGETATION, CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW, ROADS AND HAZARD AREAS.
- 2. CONSTRUCT ON THE CONTOUR AS LOW, FLAT, ELONGATED MOUNDS.
- 3. WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT AREA, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE LESS THAN 2m IN HEIGHT.
- 4. WHERE THEY ARE TO BE IN PLACE FOR MORE THAN 10 DAYS, STABILISE FOLLOWING THE APPROVED ESCP
- OR SWMP TO REDUCE THE C-FACTOR TO LESS THAN 0.10. 5. CONSTRUCT EARTH BANKS (STANDARD DRAWING 5-5) ON THE UPSLOPE SIDE TO DIVERT WATER AROUND

# STOCKPILES AND SEDIMENT FENCES (STANDARD DRAWING 6-8) 1 TO 2m DOWNSLOPE. STOCKPILES (SD 4-1)



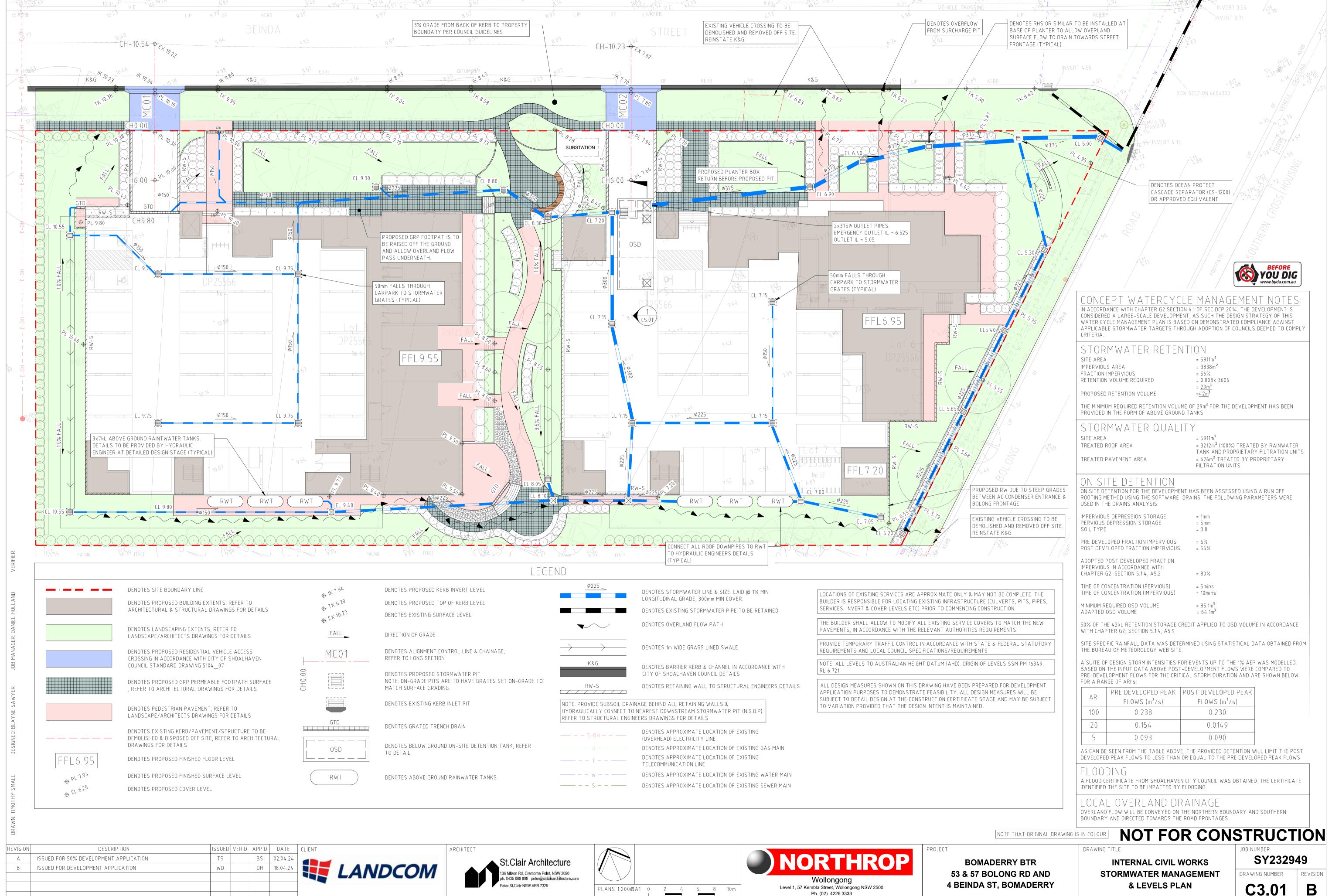
- 1. FABRICATE A SEDIMENT BARRIER MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR STRAW BALES.
- 2. FOLLOW STANDARD DRAWING 6-7 AND STANDARD DRAWING 6-8 FOR INSTALLATION PROCEDURES FOR THE STRAW BALES OR GEOFABRIC. REDUCE THE PICKET SPACING TO 1 METRE CENTRES.
- 3. IN WATERWAYS, ARTIFICIAL SAG POINTS CAN BE CREATED WITH SANDBAGS OR EARTH BANKS AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWING.
- 4. DO NOT COVER THE INLET WITH GEOTEXTILE UNLESS THE DESIGN IS ADEQUATE TO ALLOW FOR ALL WATERS TO BYPASS IT.

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER (SD 6-12)

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DESCRIPTION ISSUED VER'D APP'D DATE DRAWING TITLE A ISSUED FOR 50% DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION **BOMADERRY BTR** INTERNAL CIVIL WORKS B ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DH 18.04.24 53 & 57 BOLONG RD AND **SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT** 4 BEINDA ST, BOMADERRY **DETAILS** Level 1, 57 Kembla Street, Wollongong NSW 2500 Ph (02) 4226 3333 P.O. Box 863, Wollongong, NSW 2500 DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING REMAINS WITH NORTHROP SIGNATURE HAS BEEN ADDED Email southcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100 CONSULTING ENGINEERS PTY LTD. DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

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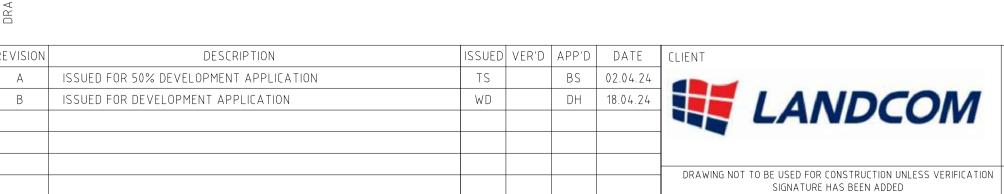
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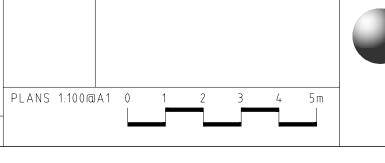
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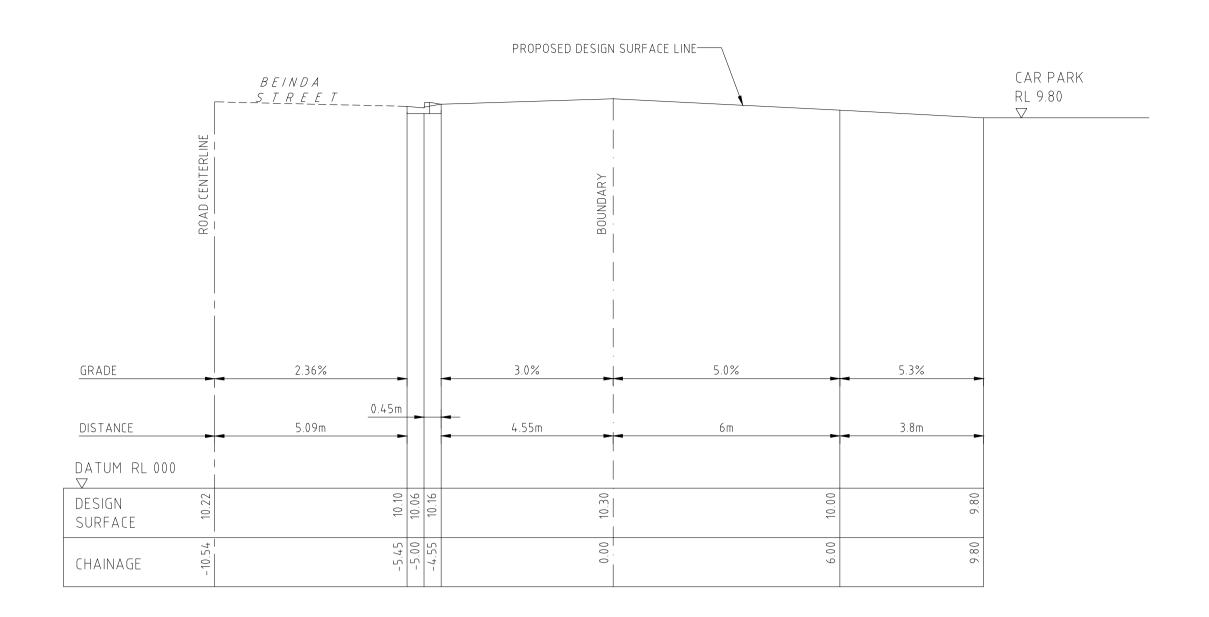
**BOMADERRY BTR** 53 & 57 BOLONG RD AND 4 BEINDA ST, BOMADERRY

NOTE THAT ORIGINAL DRAWING IS IN COLOUR

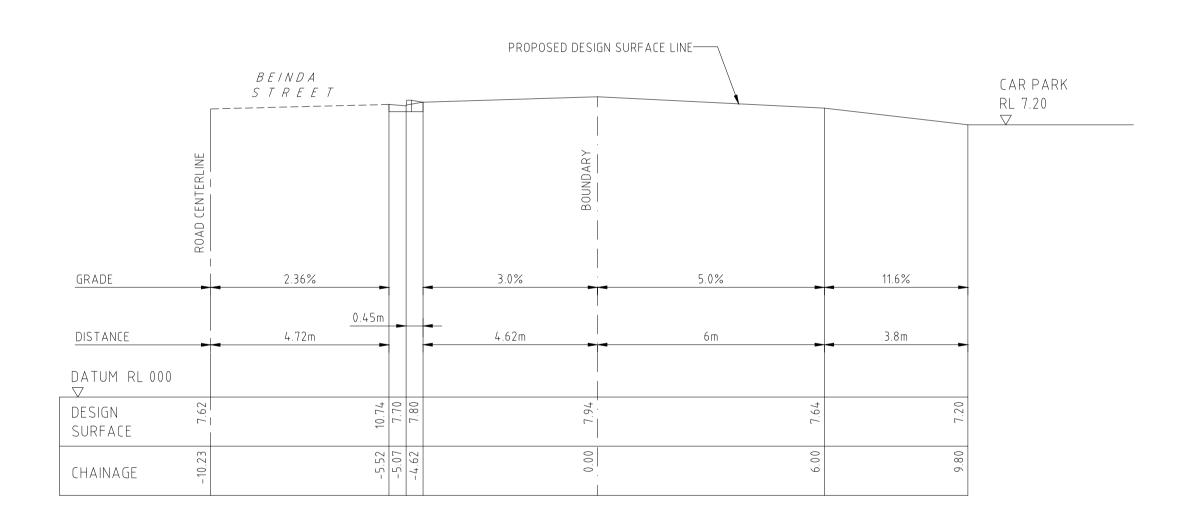
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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION SY232949 DRAWING NUMBER REVISION C3.10

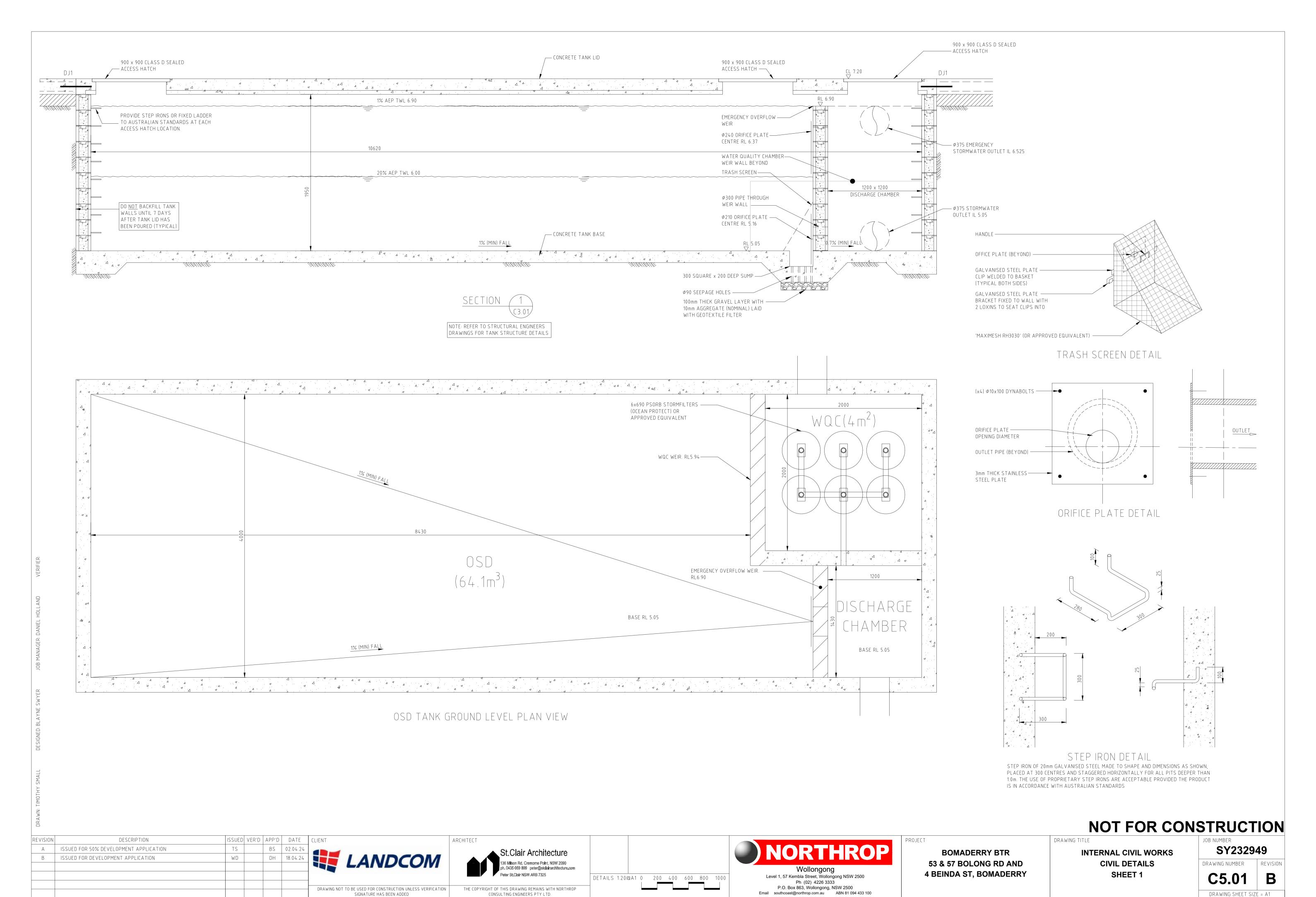
DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1



DRIVEWAY LONE SECTION MC01 (TOP OF PAVEMENT) SCALES: VERT 1: 100 HORIZ 1: 100



DRIVEWAY LONE SECTION MC02(TOP OF PAVEMENT) SCALES: VERT 1: 100 HORIZ 1: 100





Surface Analysis: Elevation Ranges							
Number	Color	Maximum Elevation (m)	Volume (m³)				
1		-2.000	-1.000	12.9			
2		-1.000	0.000	882.2			
3		0.000	1.000	882.5			
4		1.000	2.000	23.5			

- THIS VOLUME IS ESTIMATED (BASED ON THE TOTAL SITE AREA OF 5911m<sup>2</sup> TO BE

3. BULKING FACTORS OF 1.0 WAS USED FOR BOTH CUT AND FILL MATERIAL.

- APPROXIMATELY 887m³ (TOPSOIL CUT)...
- 4. THE APPROXIMATE SITE EARTHWORKS VOLUMES BASED ON THE NOTED PAVEMENT THICKNESSES ARE OUTLINED BELOW: - CUT: 895m<sup>3</sup>
- FILL: 906m<sup>3</sup> - NET: 11m<sup>3</sup> (FILL)

UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.

BS | 18.04.2*l* 

- 5. THE ABOVE VOLUMES ARE TO BE ASSESS NOTING THE FOLLOWING: - NO ALLOWANCE HAS BEEN MADE FOR DETAILED EXCAVATIONS SUCH AS FOOTINGS, SET DOWNS, SERVICES TRENCHING, BELOW GROUND TANKS, BATTERS, SEDIMENT BASIN ETC. - NO ALLOWANCE HAS BEEN MADE FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION PLATFORMS
- OR RETAINING WALL BACK FILL - NO ALLOWANCE HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE REMOVAL OF CONTAMINATED OR
- 6. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS INDICATIVE IN NATURE. THE EARTHWORKS CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY ALL LEVELS AND QUANTITIES AND PERFORM THEIR OWN BULK EARTHWORKS ASSESSMENT.

NOTE THAT ORIGINAL DRAWING IS IN COLOUR



NOT FOR	CONS	STRUC	TION

А	ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
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REVISION

DESCRIPTION



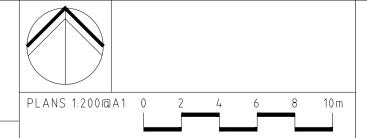
DRAWING NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS VERIFICATION

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Email southcoast@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

**BOMADERRY BTR 53 & 57 BOLONG RD AND** 4 BEINDA ST, BOMADERRY DRAWING TITLE **BULK EARTHWORKS** PLAN

JOB NUMBER SY232949 DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1



## 53 & 57 Bolong Road & 4 Beinda Street, Bomaderry Multi Storey Residential Development Stormwater Maintenance Schedule

Inspected by:
Date of Inspection:
Next Inspection:

Items to be Inspected	Frequency	Performed by	Inspe	ected		enance eded	Maintenance Procedure	
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
General								
Stormwater surface inlet and junction pits	6 Monthly/ After Major Storm	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Remove grate and inspect internal walls and base, repair where required. Remove any collected sediment, debris, litter and vegetation. Inspect and ensure grate is clear of sediment, debris, litter and vegetation. Ensure flush placement of grate.	
General inspection of complete stormwater drainage system (that's visible)	6 Monthly	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect all drainage structures noting any dilapidation, carry out required repairs.	
General inspection of landscaping and batters	3 Monthly	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect all landscaped batters for scour or erosion. Remove all sediment within drainage system and reinstate batter with soil and established vegetation. Install more scour protection measures if found to be regular occurance.	
Proprietary GPT Unit								
Jellyfish	6 Monthly	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect unit for level of debris accumulation. Remove collected debris as required until clean once debris reaches manufactures recommended maximum. Inspect filter inserts for structural integrity & repair or replace as required.	
Rainwater Tank / OSD Tank								
Storage Chamber	Anually	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect rainwater tank storage chamber and remove any build up of sediment or debris found. Flush with portable water.	
Outlet	Anually/ After Major Storm	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect outlet pipes to ensure in good condition with no deterioration present. If required provide repairs.	
First Flush Diversion	Anually	Owner / Maintenance Contractor					Inspect first flush devices from downpipes/reuse tank and remove any debris or sediment found. Replace device if any damage is found.	

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Refer to manufactures inspection and maitenance guidelines for detailed information.

#### Contact Us

#### BRISBANE

07 3365 0400 brisbane@northrop.com.au Level 25, 12 Creek Street Brisbane QLD 4000

#### **CANBERRA**

02 6285 1822 canberra@northrop.com.au Level 6, 224 Bunda Street Canberra ACT 2608

#### **CENTRAL COAST**

02 4365 1668 centralcoast@northrop.com.au Level 1, Suite 4 257-259 Central Coast Highway Erina NSW 2250

#### **COFFS HARBOUR**

02 5603 3053 coffsharbour@northrop.com.au Suite 6, 27 Orlando Street Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

#### **MELBOURNE**

03 9600 2645 melbourne@northrop.com.au Level 3, 520 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000

#### **NEWCASTLE**

02 4943 1777 newcastle@northrop.com.au Level 1, 215 Pacific Highway Charlestown NSW 2290

#### **PARRAMATTA**

02 9241 4188 sydney@northrop.com.au Lvl 15, 6 Hassall Street Parramatta NSW 2150

#### SYDNEY

02 9241 4188 sydney@northrop.com.au Level 11, 345 George Street Sydney NSW 2000

#### WOLLONGONG

02 4226 3333 southcoast@northrop.com.au Level 1, 57 Kembla Street Wollongong NSW 2500

